

# Alexandria Advertiser

## AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.



Vol. I.]

MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1800.

[No. 16.]

### CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION of the *Alexandria Advertiser* AND Commercial Intelligencer.

I. It will be published on a half sheet of super-royal paper of good quality, and with an elegant type, of which this paper contains a specimen.

II. It will be published every day at 3 o'clock, and delivered to subscribers in town with the utmost regularity and expedition, and transmitted to those at a distance through the most early and regular channels of conveyance.

III. The price will be Five Dollars per annum, to be paid one half on receipt of the first number, the remainder at the end of the year.

#### Public Sale,

On TUESDAY next will be sold at the Vendue Store;

30 casks Teneriffe wine of superior quality

4th proof Jamaica rum in hhds.

French brandy in pipes

Whiskey in tierces and barrels

Hyson tea in chests

Coffee in bags

Raisins in kegs, brown sugar in hhds and barrels, loaf and lump sugar in lots, tobacco in kegs, hardware in boxes, soap in boxes, nails in kegs, castings, &c. &c.

Also, a quantity of

#### DRY GOODS;

Particulars of which will be made known previous to the sale.

And at 3 o'clock in the afternoon will be sold on the premises,

A house and lot of ground,

Situate on Cameron-street, front 25 feet, and 90 feet deep to a back alley. Terms of purchase will be made known at the sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

December 27.

Auctioneer.

#### GEO. CLEMENTSON

Has this day opened a Store adjoining his dwelling-house, at the corner of Prince and Pitt Streets, where he now has, and intends to keep,

A general assortment of

#### GROCERIES,

Which he will dispose of on moderate terms, for Cash or Produce.

He has also for Sale,

A few DRY GOODS, consisting of brown Hollands, 7-4 white Shirtings, Calicoes, Leather Gloves and Mitts, Threads, Writing Paper, Cutlery, Curry-Combs, Chalk-Lines, Needles, &c. and 15 kegs white Paint ground in Oil.

December 22,

6024t

### Congress of the United States,

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY December 22.

(Debate continued.)

The motion made on Friday by Mr. Davis, to refer to the committee to whom had been referred a memorial of the house of Representatives of the Mississippi Territory on the official conduct of Governor Sargent, the following resolution; (concluding a specification of unconstitutional laws enacted by the governor in conjunction with the judges, and of sundry oppressive acts committed by him) viz. "Resolved that the laws passed by the governor and Judges of the Mississippi Territory, and the petition of Cato West, and others, heretofore presented to the house, together with all the documents relative thereto, be transmitted to the President of the United States," was taken up and on the question of reference.

Mr. Randolph, in a tone of voice which did not enable us from our remote situation distinctly to hear him, made some remarks on the reference of the memorial of the House of Representatives of the Mississippi territory.

The Speaker said the question was on the reference of the resolutions, and not the memorial.

Mr. Randolph replied that his observations had respected a resolution founded on the memorial, and requested that it should be read.

The Speaker put the question whether it should be read, which was carried.

The parts of the resolutions before the house requested, having been read;

Mr. Randolph again rose. I do not find any assertion made in these propositions, the truth of which may not be substantiated by every member from the documents before the house. The first proposition is predicated on the resolutions of the citizens of the Mississippi territory; and with respect to the other propositions, which gentleman say may possibly be true, if they would give themselves the trouble of turning to the code of laws for the Mississippi territory, which had been laid before them in an official shape by the President of the United States, they will find no charge founded on them, that is not completely substantiated.

I do not consider the resolutions as covering dubious ground, but as resting upon firm facts; and the gentleman from Kentucky, who introduced these resolutions, ought to be contemplated as discharging his duty as a member of this house, as an upright citizen, and as a neighbour to the oppressive territory—

There is no misapplied feeling expressed in the resolutions; on the contrary they contain little more than abstract propositions. I trust, therefore, that this house will throw no impediment in the way of examination. I trust they will be referred

rel to a committee, and that such committee will present the whole affair before the people and the government.

The government was called upon, if it regarded its honor, to enquire into these charges—They were high and serious ones; and if true, required immediate and decisive redress. The gentleman from Massachusetts ought to co-operate in the accomplishment of this end without involving in the discussion considerations of federalism of which he may consider himself as the primary orb, and other gentlemen as the satellites.

Mr. Otis explained. He had made no such allusion either to himself, or the gentleman from Kentucky, of whom he had only spoken as of one who inhabited a satellite, meaning by that phrase Kentucky.

Mr. Randolph. I did not assert what the gentleman denies. I did not say the gentleman actually did but may, consider himself as the primary orb.

I hope the house after what I have said, will no longer be insulted by the declaration on this floor, that laws officially communicated may have been passed. I hope that in any event, effectual measures will be adopted, which shall not even wound the squeamishness of gentlemen.

When this officer was appointed, these charges were made and supported, the unconstitutional laws existed, still he was armed and fortified with destructive power.

Sir, said Mr. Randolph I never wish to blunt the sword of justice by directing it against innocence or virtue. I wish it only turned against the criminal. The object of the resolutions is to acquit governor Sargent, if innocent; to convict him, if guilty. Is not this fair; is it not honorable; and ought not this house to promote it?

Mr. Harper. I apprehended that the honorable member has totally mistaken the course of the business. He was corrected when he rose; but he still persists in error. The people who complain ought to be heard; they will be heard; they will obtain justice.

What is the object of the motion? does it not embrace a string of resolutions traducing a high public officer? This was the object of it. There was no other object. If there be another, what is it? The motion is not in the form of an address to the President desiring from him the removal of an officer who had violated his duty; but it offers you a string of preambulatory stigmatising remarks, and concludes with directing certain laws, alleged to be unconstitutional, to be transmitted to the President. Does the President want these laws? Is he ignorant of them? Had he not them before we received them from him?

Are we then by this side wind to hint to the President that we wish the governor of the Mississippi territory removed? It would be more consistent with the ideas of honor expressed by the gentleman from Vir-

ginia. To come forward fairly and avowedly with such an address. Such a measure would certainly be novel; but still it might be right.

These were not the plain, fair means pursued for the attainment of an avowed end. The means were very different. They tended solely to the traduction by this house of a public officer.

The gentleman from Kentucky had called the governor of the Mississippi territory, after heaping reproaches upon his character, a vein of the great trunk. The allusion did not answer his purpose; but if it did, I will ask the gentleman, whether even if the vein were removed, the great trunk would not still remain. The simile was therefore nugatory.

This same question had been before the house at the close of the last session. It had been then offered on the very last day. It had been laid aside. The same circumstances, then existing, attend it still. It is inherently the same.

The contents of the resolution had gone forth to the world. They had carried with them that weight that was derived from their having been offered by a member of this house. They struck at the honor and integrity of a man, who to the age of fifty-six years sustained a character, not only unimpeached, but embellished with many virtues. Though this character may be impaired by more recent incidents, since his appointment to the government of the Mississippi territory, of which Mr. Harper was entirely ignorant, all the charges now made were opposed by the preceding acts of his life.

Upon the whole, if a proper plan be pursued, instead of sanctioning these resolutions by a reference of them, a committee may be appointed, who may enquire extensively into the subject; after reporting to us all the information they can collect the gentleman from Kentucky can add his and a just decision be then made. This conduct will be more appropriate than any implied address to the President. For if the charges are true, we should be lost to political integrity, and should betray our trusts, if we did not immediately take high ground; if we did not proceed *ad hominem*, and impeach the flagrant violator of his duty. And I pledge myself, that in such event, if no other member shall, to move his impeachment.

Mr. Claiborne. I cannot subscribe to the character given to Winthrop Sargent by the gentleman from South Carolina; and when that gentleman calls him amiable, I can only tell him, that such an opinion is opposed by the united voice of the western world. But on this subject I must forbear, for with the whole part of Western America I have feelings that would hurry me into an expression of sentiments which a member of this house should not indulge.

The gentleman from South Carolina was not truly informed on this subject. The memorial, on which some of the charges were made in the resolutions offered



ed by the gentleman from Kentucky, was addressed to congress, and not to the President of the United States. It was fair to suppose that the President was unacquainted with its contents. For had he known them, it were to be hoped, that, for the sake of vindicating the rights of an oppressed people, he would have removed their tyrant.

The gentlemen from South-Carolina and Massachusetts declare themselves averse to a reference of the resolutions, left by it they should give a sanction to the charges preferred. But does the house sanction the facts set forth in a petition by referring it? Do they not, on the contrary, refer for the very purpose of ascertaining them? Was not this the case every day? Was such a resolution or petition, on this ground, ever before opposed? If it had been it was not since he was a member of the house.

If the resolution be referred, what will be the effect? If the charges exhibited are found to be untrue, the investigation will terminate in the triumph of innocence; if on the other hand they are proved to be true, he would proceed further, as far as the gentleman from South-Carolina, and apply a constitutional corrective. By a constitutional corrective, he meant an impeachment; and he would not only have this man punished as a tyrant, but he would hold forth his punishment as a terror to others.

(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, December 23.

LONDON PAPERS

To November 17th, were last evening received by the ship Brutus from London. Many of the intermediate papers from the 4th to the 17th being wanting, we are unable to give a connected chain of events. There does not, however, appear to have been any political transaction of consequence since our last report. The English Parliament have been convoked at an earlier period than usual, to take into consideration the present alarming scarcity of provisions, and to deliberate on the political aspect of affairs as they respect negotiations for peace. The Speech of the King of Great Britain at the opening of the session, and the articles of intelligence which succeed it, comprise nearly the whole of whatever is valuable in those papers which have already come into our hands.

LONDON, November 12.

The alterations in the new Great seal, now finished, and in the custody of the Lord High Chancellor, are—that the arms of France are entirely expunged; the arms of England, of Scotland, of Wales, and of Ireland, are quartered, the arms of Hanover are placed upon the center of the four quarters. His Majesty, in the new seal, instead of being styled "King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland," styles himself simply, "Britannicorum Rex": KING OF THE BRITISH. This title has a very extensive and appropriate meaning. It includes not only the British Isles, but all subjects in every quarter of the globe, living under the British dominion. His Majesty in Council has given orders, that his title, arms, &c. shall be altered after the expiration of the present year, in all public instruments, &c. And orders are likewise given to have the arms of all the royal carriages altered as above.

### KING'S SPEECH.

HOUSE OF LORDS, November 11.

This day a little after three o'clock, his Majesty came down to the House, and opened the session of Parliament with the following most gracious Speech from the Throne; the Speaker of the House of Commons and several Members attended at the Bar.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"My tender concern for the welfare of my subjects, and sense of the difficulties with which the poorer classes particularly have to struggle, from the present high price of provisions, have induced me to call you together at an earlier period than I otherwise intended.—No object can be nearer my heart than that, by your care & wisdom, all such measures may be adopted as may, upon full consideration, appear best calculated to alleviate this severe pressure, and to prevent the danger of its recurrence, by promoting, as far as possible the permanent extension and improvement of our agriculture.

"For the objects of immediate relief, your attention will naturally be directed, in the first instance, to the best mode of affording the earliest and most ample encouragement for the importation of all descriptions of grain from abroad.

"Such a supply is aided by the examples which you have set on former occasions, an attention to economy and frugality in the consumption of Corn, is most likely to contribute to a reduction in the present high price, and to ensure at the same time the means of meeting the demands of the necessary consumption of the year.

"The present circumstances will also, I am persuaded, render the state of the laws respecting the commerce in the various articles of provision the object of your serious deliberation.

"If on the result of that deliberation it shall appear to you that the evil necessarily arising from unfavorable seasons has been increased by any undue combinations of fraudulent practices, for the sake of adding unfairly to the price, you will feel an earnest desire of effectually preventing such abuses; but you will, I am sure, be careful to distinguish any practices of this nature, from that regular and long established course of trade which experience has shewn to be indispensable for the present state of Society, for the supply of the markets, and for the subsistence of my people.

"You will have seen with concern the temporary disturbances which have taken place in some parts of the kingdom.—Those malicious and disaffected persons who cruelly take advantage of the present difficulties to excite any of my subjects to acts in violation of the laws and of the public peace, are in the present circumstances doubly criminal, as such proceedings must necessarily and immediately tend to increase in the highest degree the evil complained of, while they at the same time, endanger the permanent tranquility of the country, on which the well being of the industrious, classes of the community must always principally depend.

"The voluntary exertions which have on this occasion been made for the immediate repression of these outrages, and in support of the laws and public peace, are therefore entitled to my highest praise.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"Under the circumstances of the present meetings, I am desirous of asking of you such supplies only as may be necessary for carrying on the public service, till the Parliament of the United Kingdom of

Great Britain and Ireland may conveniently be assembled. The Estimates for that purpose will be laid before you; and I have no doubt of your readiness to make such provision as the public interests may appear to require.

"My Lords and Gentlemen;

"I have directed copies to be laid before you of those communications which have recently passed between me and the French Government, respecting the commencement of negotiations for peace. You will see in them fresh and striking proofs of my earnest desire to contribute to the re-establishment of general tranquillity. That desire on my part has hitherto been unhappily frustrated, by the determination of the enemy to enter only on a separate negotiation, in which it was impossible for me to engage, consistently either with public faith, or with a due regard to the permanent security of Europe.

"My anxiety for the speedy restoration of peace remains unaltered; and there will be no obstacles or delay on my part to the adoption of such measures as may best tend to promote and accelerate that desirable end, consistently with the honor of this country, and the true interest of my people; but if the disposition of our enemies should continue to render this great object of all my wishes unattainable, without the sacrifice of these essential considerations, on the maintenance of which all its advantages must depend, you will, I am confident, persevere in affording me the same loyal and steady support which I have experienced through the whole of this important contest, and which has, under the blessing of providence, enabled me, during a period of such unexampled difficulty and calamity to all the surrounding nations, to maintain, unimpaired, the security and honor of these kingdoms."

[After the delivery of the King's speech a very long debate took place on the answer which it was proposed to send to it by the Commons; and especially on that part of the speech which relates to the general scarcity of provision in the kingdom. Mr. Pitt moved for a committee to consider what bounties should be granted for the importation of corn; the first object of which, he said, would be to adopt a practical remedy for the scarcity, and afterwards to enquire into the causes. Granted. He then obtained leave to bring in a bill to prevent distilleries using grain for a limited time; a bill to prevent the making of starch; another to prohibit the exportation of provisions, or food, particularly rice; and moved for a committee to consider of the duty of the importation of hops, with a view of obtaining a supply of that article.]

November 17.

No Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, on the dispatches brought by Mr. Maurix from Count Cobentzel; but a Cabinet Council met in Downing-street yesterday. We have reason to believe, though we do not positively assert it, that Count Cobentzel's language is firm, and that NO disposition appears on the part of Austria to negotiate without the concurrence of Great-Britain. Count Cobentzel is however, certainly gone to Luneville, and Joseph Buonaparte is certainly there also.

It is apparent that Negotiations are about to take a serious and direct course. We sincerely hope that the French government may abandon pretensions, which would be an obstacle to Europe at length enjoying a peace such as she requires, and has a right to look for; and that France may become sensible that her private interest

cannot be solidly established except upon what is also the general interest.

The arrival of Cobentzel and Joseph Buonaparte at Luneville, is put out of doubt by the Paris papers to the 12th which we received on Saturday. The Journals were brought to Dover by the vessel which purposely failed from Calais, with Mr. Maurix, the messenger, who some time ago brought dispatches from Cobentzel to the British court. He again comes with proposals for the admission of an English minister to Luneville. Count Stahremburg being at Twickenham when Mr. Maurix reached town, his dispatches did not regularly come before our cabinet on Saturday.

By accounts from Italy, it appears, hostilities have been on the point of being renewed in that country; but an agreement has been made between the Austrian general, Bellegarde, and the French general, Brune, by which the latter yields up Ferrara, and the former consents to wave any claim respecting Tuscany, so unjustly seized by the French. That violation made a great impression on the court of Vienna; but prudence stifled its resentment.

The demolition of Ulm, Ingolstadt, and Philipburg, contrary to treaty, has also made a considerable sensation in Germany, and "The Moniteur" has attempted a defence of the measure. The demolition of Ulm, it is said, has been suspended in consequence of certain remonstrances.

Lucian Buonaparte is gone to Madrid; but how a mission thither can promote peace and humble the English, as the Paris Journals have informed us, we know not, unless it is intended that Spain shall materially contribute the means of attack on this country. The storms, in which our fleet suffered at Gibraltar, is noticed in letters from Spain, published in these Journals; and it is said, one or two transports have been driven on shore. The fleet must be considerably embarrassed by the loss of anchors, &c. which it has sustained, and it will be unable to undertake active operations till it receives a supply of stores. The French funds still continue at 34 and a fraction, notwithstanding the apparent opening of the Congress of Luneville. If it be true that apartments are fitting up both for Joseph Buonaparte and Cobentzel, they must intend to make some stay there, and actively enter upon negotiations.

The northern gazettes state, that great preparations are making at Grodno, for the immediate reception at that city, of the Emperor of Russia, with a numerous suite, and that quarters are providing for the army of Lithuania.

In the Consistory, which was to be held last month at Rome, the Infant of Spain was to be made a Cardinal.

It is said an English ship of the line has arrived at Civitta Vecchia, to take on board the King of Sardinia.

PARIS, November 4.

A courier arrived yesterday from Milan has brought intelligence that the French troops had taken Arezzo by assault.

November 5.

The Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt has appointed as his envoy at the Congress of Luneville, the count de Pappenheim, his present minister at Paris.

November 6.

Paul I. has created the title of counselor of commerce in favor of such merchants as distinguish themselves by their



application to trade and the utility of their enterprises.

M. Spina, Archbishop of Corinth who was said about a month ago to have left Rome on his way to Verceili, to confer with Commissioners on the part of the Chief Consul, relative to the differences at present subsisting between the Catholic clergymen, has arrived at Paris, and has taken up his residence at the Hotel de Rome.

Two of our journals have announced that Tuscany had been evacuated by our troops, and even that the invasion of the country had not been authorized by the government. The official journal has demanded upon what circumstances the conductors of these papers have founded the assertion that the generals had entered upon operations of so great importance without the order of government. The motives, continues the Moniteur, which have determined and authorized the occupation of Tuscany sufficiently display themselves in facts and public acts.

1st. In the preliminaries signed by M. de St. Julien the Emperor was pledged to disarm the levy in mass of Tuscany.

2d. By the additional convention made at Castiglione between general Marmont and general Hohenzollern, general Brune had consented to wait the answer of the cabinet of Vienna relative to the evacuation of the country of Ferrara by the Austrians, who ought to have evacuated the country in execution of the convention of Marengo, but there is no doubt that Tuscany was the price of this condescension in the convention of Castiglione.

3d. The Austrians had essentially violated the convention of Marengo, since it specified they should only occupy the town and citadel of Ferrara, but not forty leagues of country. This fundamental convention, the basis of all the others and ratified by the two governments, could not be modified by any convention made by general officers. The government had expressly disavowed all modification.

4th. The levy in mass was paid by the English, and directed in part by Willot. A Neapolitan corps had arrived to reinforce it, otherwise the French army would not have concluded an armistice with the Neapolitan troops.

5th. A few days after the French took possession of Leghorn, an English fleet appeared off the port with 12,000 land troops on board. The Republic had not concluded any armistice with the English. Precaution is the first duty imposed by war. Whenever it is neglected by a government, victory wavers, and defeats succeed.

6th. M. de Sommariva, commander of the Austrian troops in Tuscany, retired without giving any assistance to the levy in mass which it was necessary to disarm.

While General Dupont was cannonading the town of Arezzo, and carried by assault that place, the Austrian troops took no part in the action. General Sommariva obtained permission to march with the corps under his command across the French army and to rejoin the Austrian army at Ferrara.

The levy in mass was so oppressive to Tuscany, that those persons who were most attached to the Grand Duke saw with pleasure the arrival of the French, which was conducted according to the manner of regular troops who came to deliver a country from the yoke of undisciplined barbarians. In other respects the government was preserved, as it had been

established by the authority of the Grand Duke.

November 10.

The report of the entrance of the French into Rome is untrue.

Lucien Buonaparte set off yesterday. It is said that he is going to Spain.

From Luneville we learn, that the young citizens, Roederer, Portalis, and Simeon, have declared to the officers of police of that city, that they are attached to the French Legation.

Nov. 11. French funds, 34f. 30c.

LUNEVILLE, Nov. 7.

The Count de Cobenzel arrived here this morning at five o'clock, and Joseph Buonaparte at noon. The former was saluted with nineteen pieces of cannon, and the latter by the ringing of the only bell left us. The two ministers lodge in private houses, until their apartments in the castle shall be completely furnished.

STRASBURGH, Nov. 4.

A Russian courier passed through this city for Paris, he traveled with great speed. This is the second within a week.

BOSTON, December 16.

Arrived, brig Edmund, Davis, St. Ubes; brig Hebe, M'Farlane, Placentia. The brig Edmund spoke on the 9th of December, in lat. 41, 16, long. 57, brig Ferdinand, Jamefon, seven days from Topsham, for Liverpool, all well. On Friday, last, felt an extreme heavy gale of wind, accompanied with rain and hail.

Several vessels were in the outer harbor last evening, coming up, among which we understand is an English ship from Greenock.

The fleet left the Vineyard on Sunday, may be hourly expected.

December 17.

This day arrived, ship Ruby, Udney, 56 days from Greenock.

The Eliza, Choat, from hence for Liverpool, was spoke 150 miles east of the light house, 24 hours out, all well.

The sch'r Isabella has been met with at sea in lat. 37, 30, with but one man on board, having been driven to sea from her anchors, while the rest of the crew were on shore. She was manned and ordered for the first port she could make.

The brig Express was left at Antigua the 20th of November.

December 18.

Captain Udney, who arrived here yesterday from Greenock, had occasion to touch at another port in Scotland, where he saw a Glasgow paper of the 5th Nov. which contained accounts of an army of 150,000 Russians being on their march for the frontiers of Germany, part of which had already arrived; that the Emperor of Germany had prepared accommodations for their reception, and that the king of Prussia had in motion a large body of troops; but whether they were to assist France or Austria was not known.

NEW-YORK, December 23.

Arrived, Ship Brutus, Bunker, Falmouth; Brigs, Dove, Johnson, New-Providance; Commerce, Earl, Charleston; Mary, Farely, St. Sebastians; Orian, Clinton, St. Thomas.

List of vessels captured and carried into New-Providance.

Brig Ceres, from New-York, bound to Havana; Schr. Raven, Jemmis, from do. to do. Brig, Amiable Matilda, Whitlock, from do. Brig F. Spalden, from do. to do. Schr. Polly, Gardner, Charlestown; bound to do. Schr. — from

Norfolk; bound to do. Schr. Buecker, from Virginia bound to do. Brig Mary, Ward, from Africa, bound to do. Schr. Washington, — from do. to do. Sloop Good Intent, from do. to do. Sloop Ruby, from Charleston, bound to do. Ship Sally, Campbell, from do. to do.

A London Paper of November 17th, mentions, that the ship Fair American, for this port, passed Gravesend the 14th.

Captain Bunker, 15 days ago, spoke the Ship Mary, Bunker, from this port for Bristol.

Capt. Barclay, Nov. 11, spoke an English frigate without being molested. On the 18th, was boarded by an English frigate, who behaved politely. Dec. 7, lat. 25, 51, long. 55, spoke the Brig Betsey, 21 days from Barbadoes to London, being one of 8 sail then in sight, under convoy of the Diana frigate.

Schr. Polly, Gardner, from New-York to New Orleans.

Brig Penelope, M'Cormick, from do. to do. Brig Franklin, M'Kenny, from Philadelphia to do. Ship Augusta, — from New-York to do. Schr. Young Montezuma, — from Baltimore to do.

Capt. Barclay, left at St. Sebastians, brig Amiable Creole, of Philadelphia; Friendship, O'Conner, do. Two Sisters, Watson, do. sch'r's Sally, Forester, do. — Perkins, do.

Capt. Mallay, Dec. 8, in lat. 33, spoke the sch'r Warren, Brown, 8 days from Philadelphia to Cape-Francois.

The ship Favorite, Captain Bernard, has been captured by the French on her passage from New-York to Cape-Francois and sent for Guadeloupe.

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, to the editor of the Daily Advertiser, dated November 19, 1800.

"A motion has been made in Parliament, to take the average sales of foreign grain in London, three weeks preceding the importation, and whatever that may be under 100s. per quarter, government will make up the difference; and the same respecting flour, fixing the price at 70s. per barrel, for superfine, and 68s. for fine. The following are the current prices:

Wheat, 100 to 120s. per quarter.

Flour, 100s. per sack, of 2½ cwt.

Rye, 50s. to 65s. per quarter.

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) Dec. 18.

We hear that an English ship from Liverpool, arrived at the Fort on Tuesday evening last and brings the IMPORTANT NEWS of a PEACE IN EUROPE. A gentleman who was on board the ship yesterday, arrived in town to-day, and says, that the captain informed him, that on the passage he was boarded by a French 74 gun ship, which suffered him to proceed on his voyage, the captain informing him at the same time that a PEACE had been concluded at the Congress of Luneville.

When the ship comes up to town, we will endeavor to obtain further particulars of this important news, which shall be given in our next.

### To Hire,

A NEGRO BOY, about 14 years of age. Enquire of the printers.

December 29.

### Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or six gentlemen, by applying to

JOHN GORDON, King Street  
December 16.

## Alexandria Advertiser,

MONDAY, December 29.

A gentleman, just arrived from Kentucky, informs from good authority, that Mr. Burr will have 4 votes in that state, Mr. Jefferson 3, and the other vote will be thrown away. Thus, if Tennessee votes unanimously for Burr and Jefferson, as is expected, Mr. Burr's election to the Presidential chair is secured.

Balt. pap.

The New-York Gazette states, that the Congress at Luneville had adjourned without effecting the object of their meeting—This assertion however is not authorized by the extracts from London papers—Nor is the former account, that the Congress was about to be removed to Paris confirmed by these extracts.

Capt. Barclay arrived at New-York from St. Sebastians, informs, that all intercourse between France and Spain is stopped, in consequence of the plague which rages in all parts of the latter kingdom—ALL American vessels are obliged to perform quarantine; and what is very singular, they attribute the introduction of their calamity to vessels from this country.

A resolution authorizing the treasurer of the state of Maryland to pay to the mayor and city council of Baltimore, 2000 dollars, to be applied to the relief of persons who are suffering from the effects of the yellow fever, was passed by the general assembly of that state at their last session.

Judge Elsworth's arrival is thus noticed in a London paper of the 30th October:—His excellency Oliver Elsworth, the chief justice of the United States, one of the late envoys to Paris, arrived in London yesterday morning, from France. The success of these negotiations with the French Republic, and the spirit of amity which seems to actuate them, we hope, may render the presence of this gentleman instrumental also to the adjustment of the existing differences between this country and America. Mr. Elsworth's talents are of the first order, and his popularity in America renders it highly probable that he will one day succeed to the President's chair.

### WANTED TO HIRE,

For the service of the Potomac Company for the ensuing year, to work at the Great-Falls,

A number of active, able bodied NEGRO MEN, for whom liberal wages will be given. They will be well fed, clothed and lodged, humanely treated, and in cases of sickness taken good care of at the expence of the Company—Their wages will be paid quarterly, and if desirable to the owners, agents will be appointed at different places to pay at the expiration of each quarter, as may be most convenient to the parties. Further particulars may be had by application to Mr. Alexander Reid, at the Great-Falls, or to the subscriber in George-Town.

By order of the President and Directors,

JOSEPH CARLETON,  
Treasurer of the Potomac Company,  
George-Town, Dec. 29.



## Fresh Raisins.

Just received a few boxes of excellent Raisins, and for Sale, by

JOHN & J. TUCKER.

December 24.

## FOR SALE,

### The following Property:

THREE Lots on the East side of Washington-street, between King and Prince Streets, 22 feet front, 113 feet 10 inches deep—One of these lots is bounded on the south side by a ten feet alley—the other two have an outlet of ten feet to said alley. Valued at 350 dollars each.

Three Lots on the North side of Prince-street, near the corner of Washington-street, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, to an alley of ten feet, communicating with Washington-street—valued at 320 dollars each.

A Lot on the corner of Fairfax and Wilkes Streets, with a front of 41 feet 8 inches on the West side of Fairfax-street, and 77 feet on the North side of Wilkes-street—valued at 450 dollars.

A Lot on Wilkes-street, joining a 3 feet alley taken off the West end of the last mentioned lot, 25 feet front and 61 feet deep—valued at 110 dollars.

An half-acre Lot, or one fourth of a square, on the West side of Fairfax-street, and North side of Gibbon-street. This lot having a south and east front, is valued at 1000 dollars—subject to a ground rent of seventeen pounds one shilling per annum, but the rents all paid up to the 1st instant.

An acre Lot, or half a square, bounded on the east by Pitt-street, on the north by Wilkes-street, and on the west by St. Alaph-street. Twenty feet of this lot is let out at one dollar per foot—subject to an annual rent of twenty pounds per annum, which is all paid up to the 1st of 8th month last. This lot is valued at 2000 dollars.

To save trouble, the prices of each of the lots are mentioned. The terms of payment are one fourth in hand, one fourth in six months, one fourth in 12 months, and the remainder in two years from the 31st of next month. Those who choose to make an offer for any of those lots will please to send their terms sealed up and directed to John Jenney of this town, marked on the outside an offer for William Hartshorne's lots. The highest offer (if above the terms here put down) to be the buyer. Not less than five dollars for each of the small lots to be received as an offer, nor less than ten dollars for the larger, or two last mentioned lots; and where more than one offer of the same price, the right to be determined by drawing lots.

After the second payment a deed and good title will be given provided the property be mortgaged for the sum remaining due.

On the 31st of the 12th month next, the several offers will be opened at the Golden Ball, at 11 o'clock, A. M. in the presence of John Jenney, John Dunlap, and Abraham Hewes, and as many of the offerers as choose to attend, when the first payment will be received, and an engagement entered into for a full compliance on the part of the seller.

A plan of the lots is left with John Dunlap, who will show it to those who may please to call at his store.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE.  
Alexandria, 11th mo. 17th, 1800.

## Fresh Raisins and Currants

for Sale, by

Robert B. Jameffon,

Who has (as usual) a general assortment of Wines, Spirits & Groceries, viz. Jamaica and W. I. Rum, old Peach, Cogniac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Holland Geneva, Irish and Country Whiskey, a few pipes of old Bill Madeira, four do. London market do. 16 half pipes 7 year old Port, 20 quarter casks Sherry, 5 pipes Teneriffe, 4 pipes Catalonia, and a few gr. casks of Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Powder, loaf and lump Sugars, Molasses, Spanish Honey, Salt Petre, Copperas, Madder, Race and ground Ginger, Pimento, Pepper, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Teas of the latest importations, Fig-Blue, Gunpowder, Patent Shot, Leiper and Hamilton's Snuff in bladders and bottles, Alum, Indigo, Pearl Barley, Starch, London brown Stout and Porter in bottles, Almonds, spinning Cotton, Hunter's Pipes in kegs, Olives, Capers and Anchovies, Chocolate, Rice, Mustard, and Spanish Segars; all of which will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or on a time to his punctual customers.

Also, five likely, strong

## KENTUCKY HORSES,

On a liberal Credit.

December 20, 1800.

An extensive and well chosen Assortment of

## CALICOES & CHINTSES,

With a variety of other articles, this day received, and for Sale, by

JOHN HORSBURGH.

J. Horsburgh respectfully informs those of his customers with whom he has running accounts, that he is under the necessity of discontinuing this practice; therefore in future he will sell for Cash or Produce only.

December 22.

## FOR SALE,

Genuine Madeira Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks, for approved notes, or exchanged for Tobacco or Flour.

## I WILL SELL OR RENT

The Store I have occupied for many years past, situated on Prince Street, opposite Col. Hooe's. No stand in Town more eligible, or better accommodations for carrying on an extensive wholesale, wet or dry good business. The cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of flour; 2500 barrels may be stowed on the premises without any inconvenience to the occupant.

Those desirous of holding it will apply to me on Merchants' Wharf, where I shall in future do business.

Wm I. HALL.

December 22.

## JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by the Subscriber, 720 bushels of Anguila Salt, fresh Raisins in boxes and kegs; best Hewes's Crab Cyder; first quality Jamaica Sugar by the barrel; Bacon Hams of this year's curing; best green Apples by the barrel; Limes, Lemons and Oranges, with a variety of other articles.

Also, Cavendish's best Chewing Tobacco, superior in flavor to any in Alexandria.

ABEL WILLIS.

Dec. 26.

## Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

THE stockholders in the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, are hereby notified, that an election will be held on Thursday the 15th day of January next, at the Court House in the said town, for the purpose of electing fifteen persons, citizens of this commonwealth, as directors of that institution.

J. B. NICKOLS, Sec'y.

December 24.

eo

## Shreve and Janney

Have just received, per the brig Sukey and Betsey, capt. Caleb Cook,

50 pieces do Sail Duck

23 coils do Cordage

which they will sell low for cash or exchange for flour or corn. They will give Cash for white Beans and Pease.

December 16.

eo

Notice is hereby given to the Stock-Holders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an Election will be held at the Court House in this town on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of said Bank, for the ensuing year, agreeably to charter.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.

Dec. 16.

d4w

## TO RENT,

And possession given immediately,

## A two-story Frame House

and a Lot, situated on the corner of Cameron and Alfred Streets. The house is 40 feet front, well finished, and suitable for the accommodation of a large family.

For terms apply to

THOMAS RICHARDS.

December 22.

d6t

To be Hired on the 1st day of January next, at Dublin in the County of Essex, between 20 and 30 Negroes, consisting of Men, Lads, Boys, Women, and Children. Among them are an excellent Brick-Moulder, and four others who have been employed in the Brick-Making business in Fredericksburg and Alexandria. Mr. Thomas Irwin will have it in his power to hire the Moulder and two others (who are now in Alexandria hired to Mr. George Coryell) privately if any one should apply.

BALDWIN M. LEE.

Westmoreland, December 5.

10a

## JUST PUBLISHED,

By Cotton & Stewart,

And for Sale, at their Book-Store, The ALEXANDRIA POLITICAL and COMMERCIAL

## POCKET ALMANAC,

For the Year 1801;

Containing a complete Calendar; times of holding the Federal Courts of the United States and individual states; rates of Duties, &c. Stamp Duties; standard for receiving and paying Gold; Post Roads; Government of the United States; ministerial and consular Appointments; Officers of the Army; American Navy; Revenues; Civil and Military Officers of the Town of Alexandria; Biographical Sketches, &c.

They have also a few Copies of the new Edition of Henning's Virginia Justice, with a general assortment of articles in their line.

December 22.

eo

## Sales by Auction.

On THURSDAY,

The 1st of January at 10 o'clock, will be Sold, at our Auction Room,

## Whiskey in tierces and bls.

Rum in barrels

French Brandy in pipes

Malaga Wine in pipes and gr. casks

Brown Sugar in barrels

Loaf do. in lots

Soap in boxes

Nails in casks

Hardware in lots

Together with

## A great variety of Dry Goods:

Among which are

Carpets and Carpet-

Broadcloths,

ing

Stuffs

Plains

Irish Linens

Plaids

Hanahums

Duffels

Mnslins

Flannels

Checks

Swansdown

Shawls

Kerfeymeres

Handkerchiefs

Coating

Leather Shoes

And a number of other articles

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,

Dec. 26.

Auctioneers.

## Washington Tavern.

## Peter Heiskell

Acquaints his former customers and the public in general, that he has removed from Staunton and established an Inn in Alexandria.

He has a few good SADDLE and CHAIR HORSES which he will hire.

Dec. 18.

4wco

## The Creditors of the Estate

of the late Col. BURGESS BALL, are requested to forward to Mrs. Ball a statement of their claims; as the Administrators are anxious to provide for the discharge of them as early as possible.

Loudoun, Dec. 1, 1800. (15) 7t

A small Cargo of

## James River COALS,

At Fitzgerald's wharf,

To be sold on moderate terms, if applied for immediately.

Philadelphia loaf and lump sugar; hard soap by the box; also a few boxes of crown or shaving soap; hay in bundles of about two hundred weight; Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity.

Cash given for Wheat or Corn.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

12 mo. 24.

eo

## SAMUEL BISHOP

HAS RECEIVED

A few Copies of the 1st and 2d vols. of the American Edition of

DR. RUSSELL'S

## History of Modern Europe.

The style in which these vols. are executed, added to the intrinsic merit of the work, will, it is hoped, insure it the patronage of the Public.

The 1st and 2d vols. may be seen as above, where Subscriptions to the work will be received.

December 23.

eo

ALEXANDRIA:

PRINTED BY

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KING-STREET, a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN.